

# An evaluative audit of the introduction of a new nursing document within a specialist palliative care inpatient unit in Ireland

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## Abstract

**Aim and objectives:** To audit the introduction of a new nursing document within a specialist palliative care inpatient unit in Ireland.

**Background:** Nursing documentation contributes to effective patient care and communication between healthcare professionals and patients through providing a clear picture of; a patient's status, nurse's actions and care outcomes. However, documentation is often seen as a low priority and often lacks explicit information on patients'; preferences, needs and quality of life.

**Design:** An evaluative audit.

**Results:** Higher rates of documentation were evident in the unit using the new structured nursing documentation and significant differences were evident. Greater evidence of assessment, intervention and evaluation were evident in the new document and enables nursing care to be evident and identifiable.

**Conclusion:** This project evaluated a new palliative nursing documentation system and identified that utilizing a structured document promotes accurate recording of clinical information and limits inconsistent documentation.

**Relevance to clinical practice:** An effective system for documentation improves the identification of quality care provided and facilitates individualized care.

## Introduction

Palliative care is described as the total care of patients in order to achieve the best possible quality of life for patients and their families, encompassing care of body, mind, and spirit [1]. Inherent within safe, ethical and effective nursing practice is clear accurate and comprehensive documentation [2,3]. Documentation provides a clear picture of; the status of the patient, the actions of the nurse and care outcomes [4]. However, while nurses recognise documentation as important it is viewed as a low priority as nurses' first priority is to focus on patient care with documentation a lower priority [5]. Nonetheless healthcare systems are required to manage information to ensure continuity of care and effective information flow and nursing documentation contributes to effective patient care and communication between healthcare professionals and patients [6-8]. Engaging in good standards of record keeping is linked to improving quality patient care and as a means of protecting and safeguarding professional accountability [9]. Through facilitating effective communication between professionals as part of the multidisciplinary care of the person [9,10]. Quality documentation detailing patients' issues, nurses' actions or interventions and patient outcomes is an essential component of professional practice demonstrating high standards of care, where all members of the health care team can be informed of a patient's status and care [11-15].

Ensuring people are treated with dignity and respect is a core principle of end-of-life care and nurses working in a various setting have an important role in supporting people at end-of-life [16,17]. In addition, nurses have a professional responsibility to work in partnership with others to provide person-centred compassionate care

during the end-of-life period and nursing documentation supports this process [18]. However, there is always a need for improvement and the standards we aspire to and with this in mind patient outcome measures are considered as the way forward in clinical practice and have resulted in the use of more formal assessment tools in practice [16]. However, documentation often lacks explicit information on patients'; preferences, needs and quality of life and where nursing documentation identifies patients' preferences generally their voice is largely absent [7,19]. This article focusses on an evaluative audit of the introduction of a new nursing document within a specialist palliative care inpatient unit in Ireland which builds on a integrative review and the development of a new palliative care nursing document and audit tool [20,21].

## Methods

A health record audit examining nursing documentation and text from notes of 40 patient charts. Nursing documentation tools often focus on physical aspects of care, while this audit tool also focuses on psychological and spiritual aspects of care. The audit tool was developed

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and piloted and divided into three main sections [21]. The first was a number of clinical assessment tools which consisted of patient daily status, patients description of their day, symptoms assessment scales which is a patient rated scale that describes the patients level of stress relating to the patients physical symptoms and the palliative care problem severity score which is a clinician score to assess the overall degree of problems with the four key palliative domains which is pain, other symptoms, psychological/spiritual and family/carer. The second was the essential elements of nursing care which are based on the Roper, Logan and Tierney activities of daily living consists of for example; pressure areas, mouth care, bed bathing, eating and drinking (i.e. mainly nursing tasks). The third was care bundles which can be described as care bundle as a collection of interventions usually no more than five that can be applied to the management of a typical condition i.e. peripheral vascular catheter, subcutaneous lines and urinary catheters.

Ethical approval was obtained from the Health and Research Ethics Committees covering the hospital participating in the study. A pilot study had been carried out prior to the main study and one of the authors collected the data. Data were placed on a hard copy form of the survey and later entered into SPSS with response categories ranging

from documented, not documented and not applicable. The assessors responsible for administering the audit had considerable experience with audit procedures and an experienced palliative care nurse. The selection criteria for inclusion in the study stipulated that all wards should (a) have implemented primary nursing for at least one year and (b) cater for an in-patient population. The audit was carried out in two wards in a West of Ireland specialist palliative care hospital where charts from both Side A and Side B were monitored. Side A utilized the new nursing document and Side B utilized the existing nursing document [21]. Five charts were randomly taken from each side in June, August, October and December 2017, a total of 40 charts were randomly selected and audited in the six-month period. The ease and immediacy of obtaining reports made feedback by the assessors simple and timely and encouraged early completion of the quality cycle. QUASAR also provided a useful summary of data collected, detailing the number and percentage achieved.

## Results

The findings from the audit reveal significant differences between Side A and B (Table 1). With regards to patient's daily status, Side A documented 100% of the time in the AM shift but only 60% of the time

**Table 1.** Audit finding Side A and Side B

Scale	Side A	Side B
Patient assessment scale	100%	85%, 15% not documented
Palliative care problem severity score	80% pain assessments documented, 15% not documented and 5% not applicable	95% pain assessments not documented, 5% not applicable,
	70% had documented nursing intervention, 15% not documented and 15% not applicable	90% had nursing interventions documented, 5% not documented and 5% not applicable
	65% had documented nursing evaluation, 15% not documented and 20% not applicable	90% had documented nursing evaluation, 5% not documented and 5% not applicable
Other symptoms	80% of other symptoms documented, 20% not documented	0% of other symptoms documented, 85% not documented, 15% not applicable
	70% had documented nursing intervention, 10% not documented and 20% not applicable	55% had nursing interventions documented, 10% not documented and 35% not applicable
	65% had documented nursing evaluation, 15% not documented and 20% not applicable	55% had documented nursing evaluation, 10% not documented and 35% not applicable
Psychological issues	100% of patient's psychological issues assessed	0% of patient's psychological issues assessed
	55% had documented nursing interventions, 30% had not documented nursing interventions and 15% were not applicable	60% had documented nursing interventions, 5% no documented nursing interventions and 35% not applicable
	55% had documented nursing evaluation, 30% had not documented nursing evaluation and 15% not applicable	30% nursing evaluations documented, 35% not documented of nursing evaluations, 35% not applicable.
Spiritual issues	80% assessed, 15% not documented, 5% not applicable	0% assessed documented, 55% not documented, 45% not applicable
	35% had documented nursing interventions, 30% had no documented nursing interventions 35% not applicable	25% of nursing interventions that were documented, 30% not documented and 45% not applicable
	35% had documented nursing evaluations, 30% had not documented nursing evaluations and 35% not applicable	15% of nursing evaluations being documented, 40% of nursing evaluations not being documented and 45% not applicable
Family concerns	95% assessed and documented, 5% not	0% assessed, 95% not documented, 5% not applicable
	60% had a nursing intervention documented, 20% of nursing interventions not documented and 20% not applicable documented	60% had nursing interventions documented, 35% not documented and 5% not applicable
	45% had a nursing evaluation documented 35% had no nursing evaluation documented 20% not applicable	10% of nursing evaluations were documented, 85% not documented, 5% not applicable
Discharge planning	5% in progress, 10% not documented and 85% not applicable	20% in progress, 25% not documented and 55% not applicable
Patient and family education	10% in progress, 10% not documented and 80% not applicable	5% in progress, 55% not documented and 40% not applicable
Care bundles urinary catheter	40% documented, 5% not documented and 55% not applicable	25% of catheters being documented, 25% not documented and 50% not applicable
Care bundles hand hygiene	40% compliance	0% compliance
Catheter bag being emptied	40% compliance	0% compliance
Peripheral vascular catheters	PVC lines in situ 40% documented, 5% not documented and 55% not applicable	PVC lines in situ 15% documented, 25% not documented and 60% not applicable
	30% of compliance with further completion of PVC lines, 20% of not compliance and 50% not applicable	40% of not compliance with the remainder of the bundle
Sub cut lines in situ	40% documented, 10% not documented, 45% not applicable	15% documented, 45% not documented and 40% not applicable
	25% compliance with the remainder of the bundle and 30% not compliance	0% compliance documented with the remainder of the bundle, 60% not documented and 40% not applicable

on the night shift. While Side B documentation on patient status was zero. Overall on the patient assessment scale, Side A scored 100% and Side B scored 85%. On the essential elements of nursing care both Side A and Side B scored well on some aspects of the essential elements of nursing care; hygiene (100%), pressures areas being assessed (100%), daily monitoring of fluid and diet intake (100%). For Pressure prevention strategy, Side A reported 80% pressure prevention strategy, for documentation while Side B 0%. Bed rail in use, Side A 95% with 65% indicating a rationale for same, Side B 100% not documented. There were significant differences in items audited between Site A and Site B, specifically, for each of the five categories, more items are listed as completed for Site A compared to Site B. Each of these is statistically significant (independent t-tests –  $p < .001$ ) (Supplementary file 1).

Chi-square tests indicate that there are differences between the daily nursing content audit tool between Site A and Site B on each of the three items assessed, with these items completed more frequently at Site A. The tests for patient reported symptoms indicate that there is a difference between Site A and Site B in the use of a patient assessment scale where it is used at Site A but not Site B. However, there are no reliable differences for the items about taking nursing action on symptoms and evaluating the nursing action. There is insufficient data to assess the pre-symptom and post-symptom items. For palliative care items, there are differences between Site A and Site B (Site A better at addressing these items). For the other palliative care items there is either no difference at all or no meaningful differences. The patient/family education item was rarely endorsed for Site B, but wasn't applicable very often for Site A, which is why we can't say there are differences.

For several of these essential elements of nursing care items the rate was 100% across both sites, so these items appear to be done regardless of site/form. There were some differences, where patients at risk of falls were more likely to be reassessed at Site A, and the prevention strategies implemented at Site A. However, very few patients were at risk of falls at Site B, so this result needs to consider in light of that fact. Although the difference was "significant" it cannot specifically be attribute that to the new form. It could be that when numbers of patients at risk of falls are high, nurses are more attentive to checking falls-related issues for individual patients. The daily pressure prevention strategy (12-hourly) differed from Site A to Site B. It was never completed at Site B and usually completed at Site A. Similarly results occurred for use of bedrail, and unsurprisingly for a rationale for use of the bedrail. There were also differences in documentation of care for infection. Although fewer patients in Side A had an infection, the care was more likely to be documented than for Site B. Also, there were differences in documentation of medication management 2 of 3 had it documented in Side A in contrast to 10 of 11 did not have this documented in Side B.

For most of the items in care bundles, there was not enough variation in whether the item was checked or not (where applicable) to draw substantive conclusions, particularly for the catheter items. There were no differences in checking catheters between sides. However, for the other catheter/PV/SC line items it could be tentatively said that Site A performed better at identifying inflammation, pain, leakage, dressing, and hand hygiene. The average level for each of the five areas in both sites A and B is identified (Table 2).

## Discussion

There is a continual need to appraisal and improve nursing documentation in line with the WHO (2002) position statement [1]. In recognising this fact, the current project developed a nursing

**Table 2.** Average levels of each class of item for Site A and Site B

	Site	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Daily Nursing Content Audit Tool	A	20	2.5500	0.60481
	B	20	0.1000	0.30779
Patient Reported Symptoms	A	20	3.0000	0.00000
	B	20	1.7000	0.73270
Palliative Care	A	20	10.0500	3.89973
	B	20	5.1500	2.56032
Essential Elements of Nursing Care	A	20	13.4000	1.39170
	B	20	9.5000	0.88852
Care Bundles	A	15	7.5333	5.24904
	B	15	0.7333	0.79881

documentation to capture the need for a more holistic, person-centred approach to nursing documentation. The finding of this study highlights that using the new more person centred, and process focused nursing documentation ensured that physical, psychological and spiritual needs are well documented. This is essential given that generally nursing documentation focused predominately on physical needs [22]. The move to capture psychological and spiritual needs is important given the philosophy of palliative care, which focuses on the total care of the individual and their family and the management of symptoms to achieve the best possible quality of life [1]. Such documentation supports clear, accurate and complete documentation, which is essential to the delivery of quality health care [3]. This bio-psycho-social approach to nursing documentation enables us to provide evidence of supporting the person's physical, psychological, social, and spiritual support needs and provides an efficient means of communication patient information within the multidisciplinary team [21].

This study found that having a structured approach to nursing documentation ensures a greater likelihood that nursing activities will be recorded, as often nurses perform the necessary direct nursing care and forget to document [11,23,24]. This has relevance in modern healthcare given that only 40% of nursing activities observed are recorded [23]. Utilising a more holistic nursing document that recognises the relationships between the palliative care nurse, patient and family can support a partnership approach and enhance the quality of care [25]. Both units (A and B) scored highly for documentation of nursing tasks, which is consistent with existing literature demonstrating that nursing tasks are more likely to be documented than notes on patients' progress or their response to nursing care. This is evident in the documentation from unit B, where there was a 90% compliance with documenting nursing interventions, but no evidence of patient assessment (0% documented). It can be argued that if an assessment is not completed, appropriate nursing intervention and evaluation cannot be provided. This demonstrates the importance of structured documentation in the provision of quality care, recording nurse actions and patient preferences (voice). The process was reinforced by the WHO documentation guidelines, which state that documentation should be clear, concise, complete, correct, consecutive, contemporary, confidential, person-centred, collaborative and comprehensive [26].

Overall the findings reveal that the new documentation used on Side A improved documentation of nursing support and was significantly improved by using a structured document. The incorporation of a number of clinical assessment tools facilitated consistent formal documentation of assessment, intervention and evaluation of care delivery. However, the new documentation could be seen as increasing the volume of paperwork, but this has to be balanced against the necessity to capture nursing care provided. Nursing practice requires

high quality documentation to ensure continuity of care, professional accountability and promote the uptake of evidence-based practice and to support this process continuing education is essential [27-29].

## Conclusion

Documentation is a foundation for quality care and professional practice, as it enables transparent and consistent approaches to the planning and delivery of care [30]. This project has facilitated the evaluation of a new palliative nursing documentation system. The findings support the view that a structured document promotes the accurate recording of clinical information and limits inconsistent documentation [4]. The positive results demonstrate a clear step toward patient-centred nursing, which includes the patient's perspective leading to the strengthened transfer of information across the multidisciplinary team and improved quality of care [12].

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